THE PRESIDENCY.

American Anti-Fillmore Nominating Convention.

FUSION WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Report of the Committee on that Subject.

The Convention to Remain in Session during Next Week, and to Ballot for Candidates.

The Report Unanimously Adopted

SPEECH OF "LIVE OAK" GEORGE LAW.

THINGS THAT HE LIKES TO SEE.

Bis Internal Improvement Policy---in Favor of Harbors and Lighthouses on the Lakes, and the Pacific Rallroad.

Three Ballots for a Candidate for the Presidency.

BANKS GETS A MAJORITY OF VOTES. ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The Convention assembled yesterday morning at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway, the President, ex-Mayor Conrad, of Philadelphia, in the chair. The attendance was quite

as large as it had been on Friday.

The Convention was called to order at 10% o'clock, The committee to which was referred the communica

tion from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the republican party entered the room. The President announced the first matter in order to be

Mr. GEO. LAW, of New York, on behalf of the committee, reported that the committee had taken the matter ure consideration, and had agreed to a unanimou report. (Applause.) He (Mr. Law) was authorized by em to present their report to the President of the Con-

(Applause, and cries of "Read, Read.") The President read the report, as follows:-The President read the report, as follows:—
The committee to whom was referred the communication rom the National Executive Committee, signed by Hon. E. D. forgan, Chairman, beg leave to report that the subjects emesed in that communication have received that consideration is to their importance in the present crisis; and the comittee are of opinion that this Convention cannot appreciate on highly the suggestions of a necessity of contexted action of its owner, and to the candidates whose election would continue the olley of that administration, with all its evils, to the country, they are desirous of meeting the suggestions of the National Executive Committee and those for whom they special or in pirit of candor and courtesy in which they are made, and of uggesting a course of setion which should remove all cause of difference among the friends of freedom, and which should, the same time, preserve the distinctive character and princiles of the great American party which we represent.

They therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying esolutions:

ed. That this Convention continue in session during the cek, until the said committee report. GEORGH LAW, Chairman of the committee.

amid manifestations of exuberant delight.

Convention, which were lustily given.

Another Delegate proposed three cheers for the Ameri

Mr. GEORGE LAW addressed the Convention. He said he rose to express the gratitude of the committee for the the extremest difficulty—to his mind it was the great question to come before the Convention, how they could unite all the elements of the North in one solid phalanx to crush the viner which had coiled itself round their liberties. (Applause.) What was to become of the country, if it were to go on for four years more at the verge of the precipics which now yawns beneath its feet? (Apterests of the North but of the South. (Applause.) Mr.

Law continued and spoke verbatim et literatim as follows:

ion and the interior portions of the country. (Applause.) I would not have this Convention asy—although I am ready to acquiesce with them in anything they may hink hest for the good of the country—and I would desire them to say that three hundred and fifty millions of property which floats upon the lakes is worth the control of the country fluid the seventy millions of specie which comes from California to our trade, and that the area upon the Pacific slopes is worthy of a railroad—(applause)—and is worthy of encouragement from the general government. (Applause.) Now, Mr. President, I may take issue with some how that aid may come, but I will not detain the laws one how that aid may come, but I will not detain the laws one how that aid may come, but I will not detain the laws one how that aid may come, but I will not detain the laws one how that aid may come, but I will not detain the laws one how that aid may come on the other, one of the other, or other than the control of the co

sike that feeling which encourages everything of interest to our country, that goes to make up the great mass of intelligence. There is no country on the face of the globe of ontelligence. There is no country on the face of the globe of copie which seed the country and thought, so much independence of action, so much thought, so much independence of action, so much thought, so much independence of action, so much this people. (Applause.) Now, Mr. President, shall we throw these great objects which we have in view away!—or shall we tarry here for a short time? I think we have interest enough—if we look on that map, then reflect on the people who is to inhabit it—to keep us here menths, if necessary. (Applause.) But all this is to be accomplished in a short space of time. This great effort which we are all united in will be accomplished in a few days. I have no doubt but it will come to an amicable arrangement. I have no doubt but it will result in a great benefit to the country. I have no doubt that; will to the country. (Applause.) But all this is will to the country. (Applause.) But all this is will to consider the country. (Applause.) Mr. President, we have travelled over the roughest part of the road. Don't let us upset our wagon, but let us enjoy the pleasant ride over the paisins. (Laughter and applause.).

The Prassiber, as Mr. Law resumed his seat, proposed, in respect to one who, asking nothing for himself, has devoted his great head and his great heart to the country, three cheers for Live Oak George. (Responded to with a series of the paisins.) A seat of the country where there for his paising the paising paising particular. They had a plan given them by the noble representative of New York, Mr. Law, which contained something practicable—for he (Mr. Law) is a practicable man. Their duty was now to embody in a iving personification those principles which he (Mr. Law) had announced in one not of the Cuine. They had all come here. Our the country, they had all one here. Our the country which had been the

seat.
(Cries of "Shame, shame," "Point of order," and other
manifestations of disapproval of the course of the Chair.)
The Passurext—The Chair has decided the point of order. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Halstead)
will proceed.

manifestations of disapproval of the course of the Chair.)
The Prissipsyt—The Chair has decided the point of order. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Halstead) will proceed.

Mr. Waldions contended that when a gentleman rose to a point of order, he had a right to be heard.
The Prissipsyt—What is your motion, sir?
Mr. Waldions—Ahow me to state it.
The Prissipsyt—State it now. I will permit no remarks till the gentleman states his motion.
Mr. Waldions—Ahow me to state it.
The Prissipsyt—State it now. I will permit no remarks till the gentleman states his motion.
Mr. Waldions—If the gentleman from New Jersey makes a motion and then proceeds to speak on it, it will be in order, and I will voke for him.
The Prissipsyt—There is no motion before the Convention at this time.

Mr. Waldions—Then, sir—
The Prissipsyt—The gentleman will take his seat; and at least, in ordinary deceasey and respect, allow the Chair to state the question. If I am not maintained by the opinion of the Convention, have no pride in occupying this position; but I will endeavor to preserve order while I am here. My rule will be the will of the Convention, but nothing but decision and determination can preserve it. I know the gentleman (Mr. Waldron) well. He is an intimate friend of mine. But the Convention has, by its unequivocal expression of opinion, permitted one gentleman from one State (Mr. Law) to explain fully his views. Another gentleman, equally respectable (Mr. Halstead), from another State, rises under the same circumstances, and claims the ear of the Convention. Without a motion which requires him to take his seat, I will protect him on the floor. (Applause.)

Mr. Waldrons—Will the Chairman allow me to ask a question?

The Prissipsyt—No. sir; no question. If you have a

Mr. Waldbros—Will the Chairman allow me to ask a question?

The Prosubsty—No. Sir; no question. If you have a motion to make, I will receive it. (Hisses and other maintestations of displeasure on the part of the Convention.)

Mr. Waldbros—I will make a motion.

Mr. Halffrad—Aou cannot make a motion while I have the floor. I make a motion, which is that the Convention proceed to make nominations for the Presidency, by informal ballotting.

Mr. Jeneks rose to a question of order. He contended that the resolutions reported by the committee this morn-

the floor. I make a motion, which is that the Convention proceed to make a nominations for the Presidency, by informal ballotting.

Mr. Jenes rose to a question of order. He contended that the resolutions reported by the committee this morning had not been adopted, although the report was.

The Presentest—The report and the resolutions are ruled by the Chair to have been adopted. (Gries of "good.")

Mr. Halenkar resumed the floor and continued—The New Jersey defegation would go in favor of all the principles promulged by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Law). In speaking of the candidate which New Jersey meant to present here, the question was whether he had not a right to state who that candidate was, and what were his principles. (Cries of "Yes!") Her candidate was the candidate who possessed principles of chivarry altogether adverse to those exhibited lately on the floor of the Senate of the United States—a candidate who is able to say, "The peace and harmony of the Union shall be preserved. (Applause.) It had been the good fortune of this country that a benignant Providence had always at the proper moment presented to them a man suitable for the occasion and for the protection of their liberties. Providence had raised such a man now. (Applause.) Let them look at the state of the country. The border rufflans of Missouri had been slaughtering the cilizens of Kansas, and a civil war had commenced. They wanted the man who had the nerve to put a stop to that civil war. Where would they find that man? New Jersey would show him to them. They wanted the man who would draw the line of 36 30, and say to the South: "Beyond that you, shall not advance one foot." (Applause.) They had to gontend with the hideous monster of slavery, and they wanted a man who could suppress the extension of slavery. Where could they find that man? He would relieve to compact with one of the barbarous chiefs of Africa. That compact was violated. How did he act? He was equal to the emergency. (Applause.) New Jersey would present to them a m

borders. She was crowded upon the North by the Wilmot district; upon the South by a negro-driving district; upon the East by the battlefields of Jersey; and upon the West by the West. He pretended to speak only for that district whose people were called the Pennsylvania Dutch. He was convinced—and in what he now said he was actuated by no motives other than the honest convictions of his heart—if they wished to succeed in this contest, that they must consult the wishes and feelings of Pennsylvania as to the candidate to be selected, and his conviction was that the gallant Jackson of the ccean was the man. (Applause.) The life of Commodore Stockton was filled with incidents cal culated to awaken all the generous and noble impulses o every human heart. There was one old benighted district in his State (old Bucks), and they had a paper pub lished there devoted to the cause of James Buchanan which up to the present time had studiously refused to inform its readers that General Jackson was dead (Great applause.)

Mr. MULLANDON, of Penn., inquired of his colleagu whether Northampton county ever gave a whig majority. Mr. Lockwoof replied that it had not, and that was the very reason why it should give a majority. He hoped therefore, the Convention would give them a candidat who would be the most likely to secure the vote of Penn sylvania.

Mr. Skwell, of Pa., said he was sent here by a constitution.

tamery who ware Americanas. He came from a district that invariably rained my, when necessity required it, some 3,000 majority against the administration; and he came here for the pure and them on to victory. He had his heart set upon the ormation of any particular them on to victory. He had his heart set upon the ormation of the dearest son of Pennsylvania (ex. Governor Johnston); but he was willing to lay aside all his partialities for him and go for any man who would carry the whole North upon principles that were necessary to the very existence of the government. He came to meet his brethren here from the North, the East, the far-off West and the Pencific, and ask them to select such a candidate as would carry his State in the coming election. He would ask every member of this Convention if it was possible to elect a President of the United States without the aid of Pennsylvania. They must not only have a man for their nominee who could unite with the republicans and Americans, but who would carry thousands of the conservative people of Pennsylvania. The tramp of slavery upon the free, virgin soil of this country—the slaughter of freemen, worshipping under their own vine and fig tree, had aroused a spirit, not only in Pennsylvania and New York, and every free State, which had induced them to come up and unite together in order to effect a common object, and they should, therefore, make such a nomination as would meet with a cenimon response from the whole North, and which would lead us on to a glorious victory. He was willing to lay aside his personal partialities for the purpose of presenting before this Convention the name of a man who would concentrate not only the American and republican, but the conservative strength of Pennsylyania—and that man was Judge McLean. He would tell them in all sincerity, that Judge McLean was the only man that would carry them on to victory. In 1813 or 1814 Judge McLean was evident that the republicans of the United States and was a sone of the Control of the Control of the

them.

The question was then taken upon proceeding to an informal bailot, and it was decided in the affirmative, without a dissenting voice.

The question then being whether they should proceed to the bailot by States or per capita,

Mr. Hasman, of New Jersey, said that he came from a State that had a smaller number than New Jersey. He wanted that every State should have its due weight. New York came here with a delegation that would overwhelm the delegations of half a dozen smaller States. He thought the vote should be taken by States—each State to have a vote according to its representation in Congress. A rice roce vote would not give a fair expression of the voice of the States. He would therefore submit the motion, that the vote be taken by States.

C. Ewards Lester, of N. Y., moved to amend the motion so as to allow those States that desired it as a unit to vote through a single individual and to allow other States to cast their votes per capita, if that course was more agreable to them.

Ex. Governor Jonsmon, of Ps., favored the proposition of the States casting their votes per capita, and be said that individuals should declare rice toce the candidate of their choice. With regard to Pensylvania, sho presented a divided front. He would not undertake to speak his own. If his friends from New York had been more fortunate in concentrating their votes in favor of a single individual, he could only say that they acted wisely. If a State had not taken interest enough to send a full delegation here, he considered that she was not entitled to be fully represented. If New York had taken sufficient interest in this movement to send thirty-five yor of a single individual, he could only say that they acted wisely. If a State had not taken interest enough to send a full delegation here, he considered that she was not entitled to twenty-seven votes; but if Ohio saw fit to send only six or eight delegates, she was entitled to that number of votes only. If Indiana had sent thempton ours, the one into this convention prep

many, for a value
ing result:

John C. Fremont, of California

John McLean, of Ohio

Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey

Wm. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio

FOR A. P. BANKS, JR., OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Ellmere. School School

no French.

Wisconsin.—Messrs. Dawes and Waibridge.

Iona.—Messrs. Porter and Lyon.

Minnesota.—Messrs. Webster, Hale and Bailey.

Oregon.—Mr. C. Brown.

FOR JOHN C. PREMONT, OF CALIFORNIA.

Maine.—Messrs. Monell, Stephens, Hitchborn, Schenck, eck, and another.

New Hampshire.—Messrs. Colby, Bean, Morse and Bid-

New Hampshire.—Messrs. Colby, Bean, Morse and Biddle.

Rhode Island.—Mr. Pendleton.

Massachusetts.—Messrs. Richmond, Rudd, Wheelwright,
Churchill, Newell, Baker, Temple and Jenks.

New York.—Messrs. Waterbury, Dunn and Bristol.
Connecticut.—Messrs. Peck, Clark, Dunham, Ferry and
Perkins.

Ohio.—Messrs. Spade, Baker and Heel.

Kansas.—Mr. Perry.
California.—W. A. Howard.

FOR ROBERT F. STOCETON, OF NEW JERSEY.

New Jersy.—Messrs. Livingston, Allen, Jones, Morris,
Halstead and Toles.

Pennsylvania.—Mr. Robinett.

Jouen.—Mr. Robinett.

Jouen.—Mr. Long.

FOR JOHN M'LEAN, OF OHIO.

Icca.—Mr. Long.

FOR JOHN M'LEAN, OF OHIO.

Permsylvania.—Messrs. Johnston, Williamson, Ray, Parker, Washburn (doubtful), Harris, Caso, Eyester, Imbrie, Covode, Riddle, Swell, Ferguson, Dick.

Ohio.—Messrs. Ford, Bryant, Snyder and Strong.

YOR WM. F. JOHNSTON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Rhode Island—Messrs. Jenckes, Waterman and Ma
Pennsylvania—Messrs. Stuart, Speck and Sawyer.

FOR SALMON F. CHASE, OF OHIO.

Michigan—Messrs. Knapp, Stell, Fuller, McNau, and Baker.

The Chair said he would consider the question after the vote was announced.

After the vote had been announced.

Mr. Leenst, of N. Y., moved that the Convention do now adjourn till Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A DELEGATE—Say 4 P. M.

Mr. Leenste—I amend the motion by saying at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

Mr. Johnston, of Penn., moved to amend the motion so as to adjourn till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The amendment was lost.

as to adjourn the 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Lester said there were anxious wives and palpitating hearts in New England which desired repose on the Sabbath day, and he therefore wanted to say 2 P. M. on Monday for the re-assembling of the Convention.

Another Delegate hoped the Convention would finish its business this evening.

Mr. JONES, of New York, called for the yeas and nays.

Monday for the re-assembling of the Convention.

Another Inkinata hoped the Convention would finish its business this evening.

Mr. Jonss. of New York, called for the yeas and nays on the question, in order that votes might not be decided by outsiders, as so many votes had already been decided. Mr. Isbrike called for the previous question on his original motion.

Mr. Jonsston, of Pennsylvania, thought that the Convention would make a fatal mistake if it adjourned over till next week. The purpose of the adjournment was to go into some arrangement, coalition (applause) or contract with a body of their fellow chizens to meet next week in Philadelphia. He thought that would be a fatal mistake. The only great political coalition made in this country had failed, and this would fail also. (Applause.) There was no necessity to place themselves in that position. They should make a nomination—such a one as would be acceptable to all who oppose the present administration; and the representatives at Philadelphia, if they had the interests of the people at heart, would endorse that homination. (Cheers.) The movement made towards adjournment next week was one towards coalition, and was dangerous, not only to the party, but to the Republicans. The republican party would no doubt nominate a man sound on the questions of Americanism and of freedom. (Applause.) Would they here indicate their preference for any one clear (Cries of "No.") He trusted not. If it should arise that they could not do their work this week they would stay and finish it up next week. They should come here to-night, and if they could not finish their business they should, in the ordinary course, adjourn to Monday. They should go on with their business legitimately, and when the proper hour arrived this evening for adjourning, they should adjourn till Monday. They should adjourn they had better adjourn sine die.

Mr. Leszue said he was very fortunate in being able to oblige the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He drew back the motion with more pleasure than be

The Convention re-assembled, and was called to order at 4½ o'clock P. M.

now proceed to a second informal ballot. The motion was agreed to.

The Presupert (snappishly)-No, sir; nothing is in or der, except the proceeding to the second informal ballot for a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. PERRINS, of Conn., moved to reconsider the vote

question. The house was not yet full of those delegates who were entitled to seats here. There was another resson why they should not now go on with a ballot. He thought it proper to have each State—through one man in it—state to the Couvention the reasons why they prefer some particular man. These had not yet been stated, except by one or two gentlemen, why any man was a proper candidate for this Convention.

root, giving him none.

Pennsylvania gave three voies for Mr. Banks, none in the first ballot; eight to Coramodore St against four in the first ballot, and gave eight will be described by the consinguation of the ballot.

Wisconsin gave five to Banks, against two in the ballot.

against four in the first ballot.

Wisconsin gave five to Banks, against two in the first ballot.

Banks lost one of the two Iowa votes, and instead of three votes being cast by Minnesota, she only cast one.

Maine gave one vote on this ballot for Mr. Banks.

Chase, of Ohio, got no votes on the second ballot. A delegate inquired whether any delegate has a right to substitute any man he thought proper, without the consent of this Convention.

The Pressnexy—That is a question which the clair is to know nothing about. The gentleman will take his seat.

The unfortunate delegate promptly sat down.

Mr. Peck, of Coun., said there had been an accurate note kept near him of the vote just taken, and that the result was different from that announced by the score-taries.

The Pressnexy—No doubt there are a hundred different results, The gentleman will take his seat. (Loud laughter.)

He has made his motion.

Mr. Peck.—Then I more as an amendment, that the Secretaries be directed to revise their report.

Mr. Preck.—Then I move as an amendment, that the Secretaries be directed to revise their report.

One of the secretaries wished to say that one clerk called the roll, another marked the name of the delegate with the initial of the candidate voted for, and another kept the tally—and their reckonings all corresponded.

Mr. Imary, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Convention adjourn till Monday at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Conrad moved that ten minutes be allowed to each member to 3tate his views.

Mr. Imars pressed his motion.

Mr. Lasriez.—Mr. President, there was a motion from our most excellent Uniframa, (Mr. Conrad.)

The Chamman protem, (Mr. Colby, of New Hampshire,)

—I heard it, sir; but that motion was not seconded. Will you sit down, (laughter,) and I will attend to this young man, (Mr. Imbry.) His motion is to adjourn till Monday morning at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. (Roar of laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN pro tem (to Mr. Imbry)-You may st

abominably hated, was "rum."]

The question was put, and the motion was not agreed to.

The Charman pro tem (to Mr. Imbry)—You may six down now, young man.

(A regular "haw," "haw."

Mr. Corrant renewed his motion allowing ten minested to each member to speak. All that they wanted in the Convention was, he thought, to understand whose they could win victory. They would follow any leader to achieve it; and all they wanted was to know what was best. Not a word could be uttered against any candidate whose name had been presented here; still he was of the opinion that a few words might be said in relation to the prospects of each district represented.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Conran took the floor and said—The delegates from Pennsylvania had a candidate who had not been presented. It was his fault, not theirs.

The Charman, pro tem., (interrupting,)—Mr. Conrad, will you step up here where you can be heard? Proc the muic—that's it. (Iaughter.)

Mr. Conran took his stand on the platform. He agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania were divided in their choice. It was his fault, not theirs, because has great refuctance to do his whole duty takes him from the path. Wm. F. Johnson (cheers) was recognized in Pennsylvania as one who, arrayed against James Bechanan, would carry every county that was open to common sense. They could carry Pennsylvania for Wm. F. Johnston. If Pennsylvania and Now Jersey were lost, all would be lost, and they would have been nere beating funeral marches to the grave. If James Buchanan were elected to the Presidency of the United States, which he considered to be but too probable, he would, beg, the One-vention to remember that he (Mr. Buchanan) was the plant tool of Southern influence, and that that influence must arge on the wrongs that have been committed; and the North would soon find itself in the wrong, for rage begets rage, and wrong begets wrong. The election of James Buchanan would therefore be diaging the grave of the Union, for which their fathers had pleaged thought had a

For John C. Fremont, of California 36 votes

Nathaniel P. Banks, Jun., of Massachusetts 46

John McLean 2

Robert F. Stockton 18

Wm. F. Johnston 16

upon this point.
The Chairman (ex-Governor Colby, of N. H.)—Be pretty short and gritty. (Great laughter.)
Mr. Elmors then made a speech, which was short, but

short and gritty. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Elmors then made a speech, which was short, but not gritty.

Mr. Bings, of Ohio, then obtained the floor, and commenced speaking in a low tone in his seat.

The Chairman (ex-Gov. Colby, of N. H.)—Jump up here on the platform, and speak louder. (Laughter.)

Mr. Buggs then mounted upon the platform, and said that Ohio would like to Chase the democracy and Wade it. (Laughter supposed to come in here.) At the most, they liked old men for connsel and young mean for vigorous action. Give the West as a candidate for the Presidency the path finder of the Rocky Mountains—man who was in favor of laying the iron rails to the golden gate of the Pacific—(applause)—who was in favor of Congress aiding in the developement of the great and gigantic interests of the West, and the improvement of their rivers and harbors, and they would march up in a solid column to his support and make him President. The speaker then, after declaring that this was a great country, and that there were a great many things in it, wound up his speech by saying that he was for Fremont, Ford and victory.

Mr. Howard, of California, said California owed a dobt to the noble son of New York for his kind address here to day, and to the Convention, also, for the manner in which they had received his allusions to her and hee interests. On her behalf he wished to thank them all for the interest they had manifested for her advance and improvement. Various delegatos, representing the different States here assembled, had expressed their preferences for the individual to be pus